

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the Year by  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY.

Publication Office:  
734 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Entered as second-class matter, October 5, 1896,  
at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under act  
of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

Ernest H. Merick, Treasurer and Business Manager  
Charles C. Anshel, Advertising Manager  
J. Harry Cunningham, Auditor  
Charles C. Thompson, Mechanical Superintendent

Telephone Main 3227. (Private Branch Exchange.)

The Washington Herald is delivered by  
carrier in the District of Columbia and at  
Alexandria, Va., at 35 cents per month,  
daily and Sunday, or at 25 cents per  
month without the Sunday issue.

Subscription Rates by Mail.  
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$1.00 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.00 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous  
contributions, and no communications to  
the editor will be printed except over the  
name of the writer.

Manuscripts offered for publication will  
be returned if unacceptable, but stamps  
should be sent with the manuscript for  
that purpose.

All communications intended for this  
newspaper, whether for the daily or  
Sunday issue, should be addressed to  
734 WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Office, Nassau-Bowling Bldg., LaCrosse &  
Maxwell, Managers.  
Chicago Office, Marquette Bldg., LaCrosse &  
Maxwell, Managers.

## ARE YOU GOING AWAY?

Subscribers who leave the city tempo-  
rarily should have The Washington Herald  
mailed to them. Addresses will be changed  
as often as requested. You cannot keep  
fully informed about affairs in Washington  
unless your paper follows you.

Before leaving, mail or telephone your  
address to this office.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1907.

## A Notable Railway Merger.

An interesting study in the control of  
interstate railroad corporations, or lack  
of it, through State governments, is af-  
forded by the merger of the New Haven  
and Hartford and Boston and Maine sys-  
tems, which brings under unified man-  
agement the most important transpor-  
tation interests of New England. In order  
to effect the merger, the New Haven road  
obtained from the Connecticut legislature  
an amendment to its charter giving it  
power to merge, consolidate, and make  
common stock with any or all corpora-  
tions engaged in transportation. As the  
Boston and Maine is a Massachusetts  
corporation, this action of the Connecti-  
cut legislature gave the New Haven road  
authority to absorb a corporation char-  
tered by a neighboring Commonwealth  
and having lines reaching out into sev-  
eral other States. The proposed merger  
naturally attracted the attention of Gov.  
Guilford, of Massachusetts, who wrote Presi-  
dent Mellen of the New Haven road, for  
information respecting it. This he  
promptly received, together with a de-  
fense of the merger as tending to the  
betterment of railway facilities through-  
out New England, to the development of  
an increased revenue for the roads con-  
cerned, and possibly to a reduction of  
rates. Mr. Mellen declared that no stock  
watering was contemplated, and pool-  
poohed the idea that misuse of power  
would follow the combination.

Gov. Guild appears not to have been  
wholly reassured by President Mellen's  
communication, for in a message to the  
legislature transmitting his correspond-  
ence with the railroad president he urged  
further legislation safeguarding the pub-  
lic interest, especially with reference to  
the possibility that at some future time  
the increased profits due to the merger  
might be made the basis of a stock in-  
flation. He asked that the public be "pro-  
tected from any stock-watering device or  
extra distribution of dividends, to be  
taken ultimately from shippers and pas-  
sengers in the shape of excessive  
charges."

It is conceivable, of course, that the  
Mellen combination may operate to the  
advantage of the public as well as that  
of the investors, but the means by which  
it has been brought about show that no  
public body was consulted except the  
legislature of Connecticut, which State  
made a grant of extraordinary powers  
affecting the welfare of the people of  
several States, without any correlative  
power to safeguard any interests outside  
its own boundaries. In effect, Connecticut  
bestowed upon one of its own corpora-  
tions the right to go into another State  
and seize upon the vitals of a corpora-  
tion chartered by that State and subject  
to its regulation. The Boston and  
Maine, except in name, virtually disap-  
pears as a Massachusetts corporation,  
becoming subject to the manipulation of  
the directors of a foreign corporation. It  
is doubtful this feature of the merger  
that excites the apprehension of Gov.  
Guilford, and well it may, for a single Com-  
monwealth, sovereign though it may be  
within its own territory, cannot follow  
with legislative statutes the ramifications  
of a mighty railway system extend-  
ing over half a dozen Commonwealths,  
though it may become a victim of the  
prejudicial action of a neighboring State  
harboring an offending corporation.

A prophet asserts that the world will  
come to an end in nineteen months. That  
gets us past the next Presidential elec-  
tion, so we are in for a little more fun,  
anyhow.

The Liberal Ministry in Danger.  
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, prime  
minister of Great Britain, is finding that  
there is grave danger of the fulfillment of  
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's prophecy that  
the ministry would not last more than  
two years. Already there are signs of  
disintegration, and it is becoming pretty  
evident that the prime minister fears, in  
spite of the big Liberal majority which  
carried him to power, to take any im-  
portant issue to the people for decision.

Theoretically, the Liberal party in the  
House of Commons are bound together by  
a common tie, but as a matter of fact  
there is only one issue on which they may  
be said to be in entire accord—free trade.  
On other important questions there are  
a variety of opinions, so that the premier is  
quite unable to get his official family to  
work harmoniously with him. Sir Henry  
Campbell-Bannerman has been strongly  
in favor of home rule for Ireland, and  
has favored a revival of the Gladstone  
home rule measure of a generation ago,  
but his cabinet could not be brought to  
agree with him, and the only result, after  
a lot of agitation, was the Irish council  
bill, an entirely inadequate measure, which

was promptly rejected, and which, being  
so much less than they expected, incensed  
rather than placated the Irish National-  
ists.

This failure is not the only important  
one of the present ministry. A great part  
of the big Liberal majority in the Com-  
mons is made up of Nonconformists, and  
the premier has been quite unable to sat-  
isfy their demands. The way in which  
the ministry dealt with the agitation by  
the women for the right of franchise did  
not tend to strengthen it, and the failure  
of the government's education measure  
was most marked. Then, too, certain  
socialistic tendencies of the present Parli-  
ament have excited the fears of the  
substantial middle classes in England,  
and the recent by-elections have clearly  
indicated that the Unionists are gaining  
strength even in the Liberal strongholds.  
The Liberals went into power with a big  
majority, but if the vote were analyzed  
it would be seen that in a great many of  
the country districts the contests were ex-  
tremely close, and that the victory of the  
Liberal members was due very largely to  
temporary disaffection of the Unionists,  
who desired in this way—the only effec-  
tive way in England—to show their dis-  
satisfaction with their own leaders. A  
slight change in sentiment would, it  
seems, suffice to obliterate the Liberal ma-  
jority altogether, a fact which is clearly  
recognized by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Thus, although the House of Lords  
promptly rejected his education bill, the  
premier had to sit silent under the rebuff,  
fearing that an appeal to the country  
would result in his undoing. For the  
same reason, perhaps, the Liberals have  
made no move toward introducing the  
measure which was to abolish or reform  
the House of Lords. They realize that  
their hold on the country is weakening  
and that in a vital struggle on any great  
public question the Liberal ministry will  
go to the wall.

Mr. H. H. Rogers says that the law is  
above Mr. Roosevelt. This is interesting,  
because it demonstrates that Mr. Rogers  
really rates something lower than the law.

## The Passing of "Hon."

"An old subscriber and a valued patron came  
to the office today and he brought the Gazette  
and used the word 'Hon.' in connection with various  
statements of low and high degree. For twelve long  
years the word 'Hon.' has been barred from the  
Gazette. The proof reader is authorized to kill it  
even when used before the name of the President.  
He is Theodore Roosevelt, or President Roosevelt,  
and Senators are never 'Hons.' in the Gazette.  
Neither are Congressmen. Neither are aspiring  
Congressmen. It has worn out, and it doesn't go."  
—Kempia Gazette.

While, of course, the nation will accept  
the dictum of the Gazette as final and  
conclusive, so far as the banishment of  
"Hon." from polite journalistic society is  
concerned, yet we did the term farrow  
with an abundance of sorrow. We regard its  
passing as we do that of an old, true,  
and tried friend—one oft weighed in the  
balance, and seldom found wanting.

While we bow to the mandate of more  
exalted minds and submit with such  
meekness as we may to the slings and  
arrows of this outrageous fortune, it  
must not be supposed that we subscribe  
to the distorted sentiment that prompts  
the abolition of this battle-scarred hero  
of many a hard-fought campaign. In  
olden times, before the days of muck-  
rakers and grafters, every man in public  
life was presumed to be honorable,  
whether he was or not. With that fine  
sense of justice and inherent courtesy that  
stamped the statesmen of bygone days,  
patriots in the service of their country  
were given the benefit of every doubt,  
hence the indiscriminate use of "Hon." and  
its application to office-holders of  
high or low degree.

We admit, without pride or swelling  
breast, that these days are not as those  
of old. Nowadays it is the fashion—  
we do not say wisely or justly—to go around  
the other way and rate officials unworthy  
until they prove otherwise. Not only has  
an official to run the gauntlet of raging  
magazine writers seeking whose reputa-  
tions they may devour, but they must  
make good, so to speak, before they are  
rated honest.

Until a better day comes, then, it is, per-  
haps, just as well that old-fashioned  
"Hon." go away back and sit down. It  
used to mean something; now, like the  
"Dear Sir" at the beginning of a letter,  
it is a polite fiction; and it isn't even  
good taste to use it any more. It was not  
always thus, and thus it shall always  
remain. For the present, "it doesn't go,"  
the Gazette says. As a matter of fact,  
it does "go," but it will return again.

One of the four English words Gen.  
Kuroki is credited with knowing is  
"how." He probably had more use for it  
in the United States than any other word  
he could have learned.

Why Any Feeling Against Japan?  
The responsibility of the press for the  
creation of international ill feeling where  
none should exist has a fresh illustration  
in the inflammatory outbreaks of certain  
Tokyo journals, as well as in the persistent  
attempts of a number of American news-  
papers to impress upon the public the  
idea that Japan is pursuing a policy of  
commercial and political aggression that  
will some day bring her into armed col-  
lision with the United States. A member  
of the Japanese legation reminds us that  
there are "yellow journals" in Japan as  
in this country, a fact evident enough  
from the extraordinary demands made on  
the government by those journals, which  
are said to insist on forcible action,  
amounting to an overt act of war, in order  
to bring the United States to terms and  
obtain redress for the Japanese outrages  
in San Francisco. Scarcely less remark-  
able is the accusation by a deputation of  
the progressive party that the Japanese  
foreign office is inactive and inefficient  
in the presence of the "grave diplomatic  
questions" involved in American out-  
breaks of race feeling against the Japa-  
nese.

All this is familiar enough to observers  
of the methods by which party leaders  
and a rabid and partisan press seek to  
create a public opinion favorable to their  
purposes. A relatively minor incident,  
temporarily disturbing the even current  
of international relations, is magnified  
far beyond its proper dimensions in order  
to give colorable ground for an attack on  
the government, which in Japan, as in  
every other country having a responsible  
ministry, means an attack on the party  
in power. The incident in San Francisco  
is but a type of those liable to happen in  
any country. It is properly a subject of  
diplomatic representation, which has been  
made in this case, and of such action on  
the part of the offending nation as pre-  
cedent and fair dealing prescribe. There  
is no occasion for heroics on either side  
over so petty an affair. The Japanese  
government has indulged in no observable  
outrights of lofty indignation, nor would  
such be warranted by any state of facts  
so far developed. Such repression as  
can be rendered, and as is customarily  
made, will undoubtedly be forthcoming  
in due order. That will be the end of

the matter. Meantime, the yellow journals  
must make the most of it, as they evi-  
dently are doing.  
By some crooked process of reasoning,  
it appears to be assumed by these news-  
papers, both here and in the Orient, that  
at the very time Japan is concluding  
treaties with European powers virtually  
binding herself to keep the peace so far  
as those powers are concerned, the United  
States and Japan are, or at any rate  
ought to be, preparing for war with each  
other; whereas nothing is more certain  
than the willingness of Japan to enter  
into a similar treaty with the United  
States, mutually guaranteeing the integ-  
rity of the interests and possessions of  
both in the far East, and insuring peace  
between the two countries for many  
years to come. It is illogical to suppose  
that Japan, while composing all possible  
points of difference between her policy  
and that of European powers, is reserv-  
ing opportunity for some ground of quar-  
rel with this country. There is no reason  
why we should consider ourselves on any  
different footing from the European  
powers concerned in the quadrupartite  
agreement with Japan, an agreement  
which removes all fear of apprehension  
from Japanese aggression directed against  
Western interests in the Orient.

There are fifteen female members of the  
Finnish Diet. At least, this insures some  
sort of variety in the method of blowing  
up Russian statesmen.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

QUALIFIED PRAISE.

Quoth I to Grace:  
"I much admire  
May's winsome face."  
She's lots of fun,  
And Grace retorted with a sniff:  
"Oh, yes; she would be pretty, if—"

Quoth I to May:  
"Of Grace I'm fond."  
She is, I say,  
A lovely blond."  
And May her nether lip did jut,  
And said: "She would be pretty, but—"

Double-Dread.  
"Here's a man claims to have caught a  
40-pound catfish equipped with two tails."  
"What would you call him?"  
"A liar on the first count, and a nature  
fakery on the second."

We Want to Know.  
"They have the Brownsville shells,"  
says Jinks, "I see."  
"All fine enough," Binks yells. "But  
where's the pea?"

Mixed Seasons.  
In March we cut the grass  
With vicious slashes;  
Whilst now, in June, alas,  
We sift the ashes.

Invariably.  
"Is briefly really the soul of wit?" in-  
quired the casual visitor.  
"It is in the case of bathing-suit jokes,"  
answered the polite press humorist.

The Barrel.  
Anybody can get amusement out of a  
barrel. Give one to a boy, and he'll build  
a bonfire; to a woman, and she'll con-  
struct a chair; to a fool, and he'll go over  
Niagara Falls; to a man, and he'll trade  
it for a seat in the Senate. The barrel  
is an article that pleases all tastes.

Money Talks.  
And now we get a grand oration when  
money talks for publication:

## "JUST FROM GEORGIA."

From the Atlanta Constitution.

THE LONG WAY.  
It ain't that the weather's lonesome  
That I don't a-feel'n prime,  
It's only that it looks so fur  
To watermelon time.

Pears like we've lost the springtime  
An' closed on her the door;  
I just ain't seen a b' more!  
In fifteen year an' more!

But—pull yourself together!  
"Twit all come right some day;  
The good Lord runs the weather,  
An' it's got to go His way!"

## THE OPINION OF SATAN.

Satan came for my house  
Sweet ez honeycomb,  
Hoiler down de chimney:  
"Neighbor, is you home?"

Den I up an answer,  
In a trimbly way:  
"No, sah, if you please, sah,  
Long time moved away."

Satan ter ter laffin'  
Loud ez loud kin be:  
"We'n it comes ter lyin'  
You mos' ez good ez me!"

Log Cabin Sayings.  
De sayin' is, hell is paved wid good  
intentions, en de folks what step high in  
dis worl' is also high-steppers dar.

Money not only makes de boss go, but  
it has a powerful good way of frailin'  
stubbornness out er de mule.

De reason Satan gives folks so much  
rope is kaze he well know dey'll git  
dys'e'f' so tangled in it kagin' will look  
lak' happiness.

## ALL YOU'RE WANTING.

Just a world of biggums  
Smilin' through the gloom,  
Into the hands of the intelligent wain,  
Where honeysuckles bloom.

Just to breathe the freshness  
Of a golden dawn,  
Viola from your sweetheart  
An' her to pin 'em on!

## All in a Name.

Thomas Justice, colored, was up for  
trial, and he said to the judge: "Fer de  
Lawd sake, Mister Judge, don't gimme  
what my name call fer!"

"Oh!" exclaimed the silvering colored  
sister to the disobedient pickaninny, "Ef  
it wuz only de moon or Joly I'd lamm  
you 'side de head wid a ripe watermelon  
an' let de juice down you!"

With Exceptions.  
"Any sort of weather suits me," said  
the Billville brother, "cept when it's too  
cold, or too hot, or too much rain when  
we're prayin' fer dry!"

A Georgia Text.  
Ain't no time fer grievein'—  
Life don't tarry long;  
Good Lord made the sunshine—  
You can make the song!

## Mr. Hearst's Movements.

From the Barnum News.  
Mr. Hearst is going ahead with the  
work of building up his new party. He  
has agents at work in a number of  
States. It was stated sometime ago that  
he had made an effort to capture the  
Farmers' Union. From some things that  
have appeared in the public prints it  
seems that he failed in that undertaking.  
Therefore he has set up an organization  
like it in some of the States, and doubt-  
less that organization will, in the course  
of time, be extended to other States. In  
Kansas it is called the American Society  
of Equity. It and the Farmers' Union  
are having a lively war in that State. As  
far as has been observed the Hearst  
organization hasn't as yet made much of  
an impression in any State. He has  
plenty of money, however, and able lieutenants, and he is certain to make con-  
siderable headway.

Gen. Bingham's Good Work.  
From the New York Times.  
Capt. James McCafferty, whom Commis-  
sioner Bingham promoted in April from a  
lieutenancy to the headship of the de-  
fective bureau, disciplining Inspector W.  
McLaughlin, is clearing this city of  
crooks. They have deserted the street  
cars, elevated trains, ferries, and crowded  
corners, and have been seen in full exo-  
dus westward. In the past ten days no  
pilfered citizen has filed a complaint.  
Judge Foster, of General Sessions, is re-  
fusing to grant appeals or to release  
pickpockets on bail without full state-  
ments of fact from counsel. The pick-  
pockets, whose capture was expounded as  
a triumph by Tammany leader "Jimmy"  
Oliver in the legislature, are properly  
sensitive about being committed as vag-  
rants. Their titles will not pour into  
the wigwag's coffers until chaos comes  
again in the police department. Gen.  
Bingham is just now in control.

Identifying Mr. Fairbanks.  
From the Chattanooga Star.  
Mr. Fairbanks is a citizen of the State  
of Indiana, who has achieved the dis-  
tinction which he bears as reason of his  
ability, integrity, and Americanism.

Indeed, He Isn't.  
From the Chicago Evening Post.  
He's no Teddy Bear.

So We Observe.  
From the Baltimore Sun.  
The Knox Presidential boom is begin-  
ning to move around without the aid of  
a perambulator.

The Prince.  
From the Indianapolis Star.  
The man who says that W. J. Bryan is  
not running for office certainly is the  
Prince of nature fakers.

Unusual.  
From the Oklahoma Post.  
The Post's statement several weeks ago  
that it "would not lie for the Republican  
party" has been commented upon by  
papers from all parts of the country.  
The Democratic papers said so long as  
we didn't tell the truth about it the  
management shouldn't kick, but on the  
whole it was regarded as a rather unusu-  
al position for a partisan paper to take.

Impersonation of the Remedy.  
From the Norfolk Virginia-Pilot.  
There will be few to dissent from the  
opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte  
that the most effective way to check  
violations of the laws by corporations is  
to imprison the guilty officials. It is not  
only the most effective, but the only  
effective way.

A Man Who Does Things.  
From the New York Evening Post.  
The president of the Oklahoma consti-  
tutional convention, who has issued a call  
for an election on August 8, in spite of  
court order that he must not, should be  
more favorably regarded at Washington  
as an executive who "does things."

Another Weather Item.  
From the Birmingham Post-Herald.  
During the last month the summer  
resort folders in the railroad offices have  
accumulated about half an inch of dust.

Versatile.  
From the Birmingham Post-Herald.  
William Jennings Bryan can preach a  
sermon on Sunday and lambast John D.  
Rockefeller at one and the same time.

## MEN AND THINGS.

Pension Rolls Grow Smaller.

A ruling made by Assistant Secretary  
of the Interior Wilson, and approved by  
the Secretary, is having the effect of re-  
ducing the number of civil war pension-  
ers at the rate of about fifty a day. As  
the names of approximately 125 of the old  
soldiers are removed from the pension  
rolls by death each day, it is seen that  
the ranks of those who receive pensions  
for military service between 1861 and 1865  
are being thinned very rapidly. The ef-  
fect of Mr. Wilson's action is to stop  
the pensions of men who enlisted for  
ninety days, but were on furlough a part  
of the time, so that their total actual  
service was less than the period prescribed  
by the service pension laws. The ques-  
tion regarding the right of such men to  
pensions has been brought up on numer-  
ous occasions in the past, but the former  
rulings of the Interior Department have  
always been contrary to the most recent  
one. Many of those who lose their pen-  
sions as a result of the new order were  
members of the First to Sixth regiments  
of Illinois volunteers, inclusive, and the  
Fifty-sixth Illinois. The latter organi-  
zation, incidentally, was formed for the  
performance of skilled labor, and was  
known as the "Mechanics' Fusiliers." When  
the members found that they were to  
receive only the regular pay of soldiers  
they enlisted on the ground that they  
were not to return to the service, but  
when they enlisted. As a result they  
were mustered in and out again on the  
same day, but many of them have been  
drawing pensions. Members of the first  
twenty regiments to enlist in Ohio after  
the outbreak of the war were promised  
when they enlisted. As a result they  
were mustered in and out again on the  
same day, but many of them have been  
drawing pensions. Members of the first  
twenty regiments to enlist in Ohio after  
the outbreak of the war were promised  
when they enlisted. As a result they  
were mustered in and out again on the  
same day, but many of them have been  
drawing pensions.

Wellman Starts Again.  
"Nothing is too high to be reached or  
too good to be true," was the optimistic  
message called to the Chicago Record-  
Herald by Walter Wellman. Just before  
he sailed from Tromsø, Norway, for  
Dudley Island, Spitzbergen, from which  
point he hopes to get to the North Pole  
in an airship. The Wellman expedition is  
aboard the arctic steamer Fridtjof, which  
also carries the airship in which the  
Washington newspaper correspondent and  
his daring companions expect to make  
the "dash for the pole," which the whole  
world of science is watching so interest-  
edly. When the Fridtjof left Tromsø,  
the Siberian sledge dogs which Mr. Well-  
man will take with him had not arrived  
there, and they will have to be forward-  
ed to Spitzbergen by another steamer.  
The expedition is due to reach Duden  
Island today, and the aeronauts, engi-  
neers, and experts in gas-making will at  
once commence the work so vital to the  
success of the project—the preparation of  
the airship and its machinery for the  
actual flight northward. Wireless sta-  
tions will be established at Hammerfest,  
Tromsø, and Lures Island, and hereafter  
all news of the expedition will come from  
the latter place.

Mr. Wellman has made two actual  
attempts to reach the pole, and has spent  
two years preparing for this third  
venture, the most daring of all. He has been  
severely criticized for not getting off from  
Spitzbergen ere this, but he is determined  
to be certain that his airship is ready  
to the last detail before he risks the  
lives of himself and the members of his  
party in an attempt to reach the pole.  
His daughters, Ruth and Rita, are now  
abroad, and it is supposed that they will  
witness their father's departure from  
Tromsø. Mrs. Wellman and the other  
two unmarried daughters are in Canton,  
Ohio.

Sons of Famous Sires.  
There was the usual after-theater  
crowd in the hotel cafe, on Pennsylvania  
avenue, and, as usual, a considerable per-  
centage of the throng was made up of  
out-of-town visitors. There was one pair,  
evidently bride and groom, to whom the  
brilliant lights, the music from the bal-  
cony, the blaze of fire of the men, and the  
elaborate toilets of the women, were  
amazing. It was a strange to them,  
and so, curiously, the man slipped a coin  
into the hands of the intelligent waiter.  
"If there are any distinguished people in  
the room, I wish you'd point 'em out,"  
he said.

"Why, certainly, sir," said the waiter,  
as he pouted his fee.  
A moment thereafter three handsome  
girls and three clean-cut looking young  
fellows entered and seated themselves  
at a table in the middle of the room.

To the bride and groom the waiter hur-  
ried. Here was his chance to earn the  
fee. "Beg pardon, sir," he said, "These  
three gentlemen that just came in—striking  
examples of magnificent ancestry, sir."

"Who are they?" asked the bride.  
"Ain't no President in town," an-  
swered the waiter, as if he was a lecturer  
on a "rubbishy" wagon. "That is  
Mr. Fitzhugh Lee, son of the famous  
Southern general of the same name. Next  
to him, sir, is Mr. John Logan, a nephew  
of Gen. John A. Logan, one of the most  
famous soldiers and orators of his time,  
and the smooth-faced young gentleman  
with the lady in pink is Mr. Philip  
Sheridan, son of the Gen. Sheridan, the  
hero of Winchester. Curious and an-  
cient conjunction, is it not, sir? Coffee?  
Why, certainly, sir!"

And the bride and groom were so deeply  
intent on observing the three descend-  
ants of famous men that they neglected  
to comment on the big words the waiter  
used.

## Sends Flowers to Cortelyou.

Every spring, about the time the cro-  
cuses begin to push their heads through  
the ground on the White House lawn, an  
express company delivers to Secretary  
Cortelyou a large basket containing a  
carefully wrapped slab of cape jasmines,  
a flower which is well known and dear  
to most Southerners. The gift comes  
from George P. Brown, of Houston, sec-  
retary of the Business League of that  
Texas city. Mr. Brown, who is "well off"  
in this world's goods, once dabbled in  
politics. He thought he wanted to be  
postmaster at Houston at one time, and  
the pressing of his claim brought him  
into contact with Mr. Cortelyou, when the  
latter was private secretary to President  
Roosevelt, and, later, Postmaster General.  
Mr. Brown—who, incidentally, was not ap-  
pointed postmaster, and is glad of it now—  
developed a warm admiration for the  
silent man of the Cabinet, and the annual  
gift of cape jasmines is one of the man-  
ifestations of his regard. The only other  
person he favors in the same way is a  
local newspaper man. The Texan is out  
of politics now, but he hopes to see the  
day when he will be able to assist in  
the nomination and election of Mr. Cor-  
telyou as President of the United States.

## Unusual.

From the Oklahoma Post.  
The Post's statement several weeks ago  
that it "would not lie for the Republican  
party" has been commented upon by  
papers from all parts of the country.  
The Democratic papers said so long as  
we didn't tell the truth about it the  
management shouldn't kick, but on the  
whole it was regarded as a rather unusu-  
al position for a partisan paper to take.

## Impersonation of the Remedy.

From the Norfolk Virginia-Pilot.  
There will be few to dissent from the  
opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte  
that the most effective way to check  
violations of the laws by corporations is  
to imprison the guilty officials. It is not  
only the most effective, but the only  
effective way.

## A Man Who Does Things.

From the New York Evening Post.  
The president of the Oklahoma consti-  
tutional convention, who has issued a call  
for an election on August 8, in spite of  
court order that he must not, should be  
more favorably regarded at Washington  
as an executive who "does things."

## Another Weather Item.

From the Birmingham Post-Herald.  
During the last month the summer  
resort folders in the railroad offices have  
accumulated about half an inch of dust.

## Versatile.

From the Birmingham Post-Herald.  
William Jennings Bryan can preach a  
sermon on Sunday and lambast John D.  
Rockefeller at one and the same time.

## IN JUSTICE TO ROMANUS II.

A Contemporary Sets Us Right Concerning an Important Point.

From the New York Sun.  
The Washington Herald's unintelligent  
remarks concerning "an ancient gentle-  
man named Romanus" convince us that  
the editorial staff of that newspaper  
ought to associate more frequently with  
Mr. Silas Wegg and the Boffins:  
The Sun calls attention to an ancient gentleman  
named Romanus, who was reported to be a great  
tennis player, but who, despite that, fell through a  
crack somewhere and disappeared forever, leaving  
his history. We doubt not that he played a molly-  
coddle game.

There was nothing of the mollycoddle  
about Romanus II. On the contrary, ac-  
cording to the most competent and trust-  
worthy reports of his times, Romanus II  
was strenuous even in his idleness, as we  
have already had the honor to point out.  
In the morning he visited the circus. At  
noon he feasted the senators. The great-  
est part of the afternoon he spent in the  
sphaeristerium, or tennis court. Thence  
he was accustomed to pass the time to the  
Asiatic side of the palace, to hunt and  
kill four boars of the largest size, and  
then to return to the palace, "proudly  
content with the labors of the day."

These details we have from an English  
reporter. Romanus